

DESIRE HIGH HONORS

AT LEAST TEN STATES HAVE SENATORIAL FIGHTS ON HAND.

*Lodge versus Crapo in Massachusetts.
Bulkeley versus Hawley in Connecticut.
Abbott versus Blodgett in New Jersey
and Anybody's Fight in Other States.*

Many a year has passed since the organization of the United States senate excited so much interest and curious speculation as that which is to be at the opening of the Fifty-third congress. The



CRAPO.

LODGE.

issues to be settled involve almost every disputable point in the organization of legislative bodies—some turning upon the construction of the United States constitution, and more upon which the constitution is not explicit, and which have heretofore depended upon precedent. In five new states the legislatures which are to elect are still in dispute, and in five old states, where one party or the other has a decisive majority, there are very spirited controversies as to the men.

In Pennsylvania it appears to be taken by consent that Matthew Stanley Quay will succeed himself, although District Attorney Graham, of Philadelphia, will probably receive some votes in the caucus. In New York the standing factions are already at it; in New Jersey the kindred factions are equally active; in Connecticut the new, as usual, is trying to shove out the old, and in Massachusetts there is "as illigant a skrimmage as ye iver saw, sir," between the young bloods for Henry Cabot Lodge and the wartime veterans for William W. Crapo. If this were all, there would be fun enough, but in the very article of its organization the senate will probably present a situation entirely without precedent in this country.

There are, first, fifty-eight hold over senators, twenty-eight Democrats, twenty-eight Republicans and two Populists—Kyle, of South Dakota, and Peffer, of Kansas. Should these two divide on the test vote, the senate would stand twenty-nine to twenty-nine, with the casting vote in the discretion of the vice president. Of the thirty senators whose terms of service expire March 3, 1893, there are nineteen Republicans and eleven Democrats. To elect their successors the Democrats have thirteen legislatures certain and the Republicans twelve, Nebraska and Wyoming, at present in dispute.

It goes without saying that the situation is delicate, and it is but natural that the dominant party in each of the sure states should be thinking earnestly about getting its best man for the emergency. Massachusetts presents the most interesting contest inside the Republican party, and the situation there stands: Henry Cabot Lodge, aged forty-two,



HAWLEY.

BULKELEY.

versus William Wallace Crapo, aged sixty-two. The figures tell the story, for it is in effect the young Republicans who have grown up since the war against the old timers.

The latter indeed represents everything old and stanch in Massachusetts. On both sides he had ancestors among the first pilgrims, and John Russell, one of them, bought the ancestral farm from Captain Miles Standish. Other pilgrim ancestors were the Cookes, Slocums and Howlands, but in time a branch of the family became Quaker by intermarriage and otherwise, and broke away from the strict Puritans and into the New Bedford vicinity.

William Wallace Crapo is the seventh in descent from Rufus Crapo, founder of the family in America, and was born in Dartmouth May 16, 1830, being the only son in a family of ten children. His father, Hon. Henry Howland Crapo, prospered greatly and invested largely in Michigan lands, removing to that state, of which he finally became governor. The son graduated from Yale and was admitted to practice law in 1855, and a year later, at the age of twenty-six, was elected a member of the Massachusetts legislature. After several years in law practice and attending to the affairs of his father's estate Mr. Crapo was elected to the Forty-fourth congress, and re-elected three times. He married a daughter of Mr. George Tappan.

During his last term in congress Mr. Crapo was put forward by his friends for governor, and a majority of the delegates chosen were in his favor, when one of those puzzling questions arose which so often confront lawmakers; his vote was disapproved by many of the delegates, and he was refused the nomination. For awhile he was unknown to the public, but his private affairs were so prosperous that he was soon worth over a million. His reappearance is a good sign, as he is one of those quiet and solid men whom Massachusetts usually honors. His principal fame in congress was gained when he succeeded General Garfield at the head of the banking and currency committee, and fully sustained the reputation of his predecessor.

Henry Cabot Lodge, on the other hand, represents all that is new from light literature to civil service reform. He

has, however, done much creditable work in the solidest kind of literature, and his "Land Law of the Anglo-Saxons" procured him the degree of Ph. D. at the early age of twenty-five.

In Connecticut the contest does not present such marked features as between the new and the old. General, Governor and Senator Hawley has had such a long and brilliant career that young men are prone to think of him as a grizzled veteran, yet he is only sixty-six, in splendid health, and wouldn't thank anybody for calling him old. He is inscribed as the first volunteer in Connecticut for the war of the Union, started in a captain and came out a major general, with a record not surpassed by any volunteer officer. He served one term as governor and three as a congressman, was chosen United States senator in 1881 and 1887, and is willing to be re-elected in 1893.

No man of ordinary nerve would think of contesting with a man of such prestige as Senator Hawley, but Governor Morgan Gardiner Bulkeley has for some years been in the habit of getting whatever he wanted, and just now he wants the United States senatorship. His father was long famous as an organizer of life insurance and was president of the Aetna company from 1850 till his death in 1872. The son, born Dec. 26, 1838, also became president of that company soon after his father's death became a leading financier in Hartford and was four times mayor of that city. In 1888 he was a candidate for governor and was elected by the legislature, the people giving no one a majority vote, and as there was a dispute between the candidates in 1890, which the legislature did not decide, he held the office two years longer. There was no lack of a majority in 1892, however.

When the Democrats finally secured control of the New York legislature early in 1891 and Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy, gave out that he was a candi-



ABBETT.

BLODGETT.

late for the United States senate, there was a general laugh. When, however, the reporters told how popular he was at his home, and his splendid management as chairman of the state committee since 1887 was recalled, his supporters grew more enthusiastic, while his opponents greatly increased in bitterness. It mattered little, however, for Governor David B. Hill was elected to the place.

This year there is no laughing over Mr. Murphy's candidacy. The eloquent Bourke Cockran, Editor Charles A. Dana, Governor Flower, Lieutenant Governor Beehan, Hon. Smith M. Weed and others are spoken of as candidates against him.

In New Jersey Governor Leon Abbott is making his third race for the United States senate, free from the entanglements which defeated him in 1887 and 1889. In the former year he received the caucus nomination, but a few Democrats bolted, joined the Republicans and elected the present senator, Rufus Blodgett. He is a Democrat and otherwise acceptable to New Jersey; nevertheless the party in that state has a strong prejudice in favor of standing by the party caucus. Governor Abbott began his political life as corporation attorney of Hoboken in 1863 and was elected governor in 1884 and again in 1889. That year he again made motions toward the senate, but John R. McPherson got the caucus nomination. His most active opponent is Hon. James Smith, Jr., of Newark.

In Delaware there was a Gray-Bayard contest, but the "latest tip" is that the present senator, George Gray, is to go into the cabinet, and ex-Senator and ex-Secretary Thomas F. Bayard is to resume his old place in the senate. The relations of these two men and their families and the relations of both to the state are the most singular in American annals. Both families have been noted in Delaware for over a hundred years. Three Bayards of three generations successively represented the state in the national senate, and Mr. Gray was taught to reverence Mr. Bayard, who is by twenty years his senior, as soon as he was old enough to reverence any one. James Asheton Bayard entered congress a strong Federalist in 1796. After a very honorable career in the house and in diplomacy he succeeded his father-in-law, Senator Bassett, in the United States senate in 1804 and remained there till 1813. His son, Richard H., served six years in the senate, and another son, James Asheton, served from 1851 to 1869, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas F.

The relations between the two men were so warm, even so affectionate, that Mr. Gray would not be a candidate for the senate till Mr. Bayard had voluntarily



BAYARD.

GRAY.

ly retired to enter the cabinet of President Cleveland. Should Senator Gray now enter the cabinet and his friend re-enter the senate, there will be a completed political romance with Damon and Pythias elements. Senator Gray was born May 4, 1840, at New Castle, which is still his home, has been twice married, as also has ex-Senator Bayard, and to complete the picture their families have long been on terms of intimate friendship. If any other state presents such an instance of political emulation and close friendship, the record thereof has not been made public.

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